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WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1782.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GUSTAVUS FREDERIC KEILMAN, of the Univerſity of Upſal, in Sweden, a pupil of the celebrated LINNÆUS, *having, for the benefit of the Students in phyſic and lovers of natural hiſtory, undertaken to give a courſe of Lectures* in Botany, *at the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, it may be juſtly preſumed the labours of a teacher of Botany of ſuch experienced ability, and the opportunity that now offers to medical Students of improving themſelves in a ſcientific knowledge of this branch of their profeſſion, will be deemed a joyful circumſtance to them.*

By publiſhing the following extracts from his Introductory Lecture, *delivered to the Students at the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, with the approbation of the Phyſicians who were preſent, you will doubtleſs gratify many of your learned readers, and contribute to make the public better acquainted with the ability and merit of this learned and ingenious Lecturer in Botany.*

TYRO-BOTANICUS.

To the STUDENTS of BOTANY and of MEDICINE.

GENTLEMEN,

MAN differs eſſentially from other animals in the power of combining ſeparate ideas, and of explaining them to his fellow creatures by the gift of ſpeech.

The wants to which mankind, in a ſtate of nature, is conſtantly expoſed, and a thirſt of knowledge implanted in us by our Creator, which impels to ſearch after the means of ſupplying thoſe wants, are the two principal ſources from whence we derive all our pleaſure and happineſs.

Man, as firſt brought into the world, finds himſelf, in his infant ſtate, ſurrounded with a variety of new and unknown objects, which powerfully affect his ſenſes, and excite his attention, either by the pleaſure or pain they produce. From this ſource he derives his firſt ideas of the animal world. Thoſe are enlarged by experience and the faculty of reaſon. Curioſity impells him to examine firſt into the external and more obvious qualities of bodies, and as he attains ſome notion of them, and diſcovers his deficiency, he is afterwards led by degrees to make further enquiries, to improve and perfect his knowledge.

By the aſſiſtance of his memory, and his power of connecting ſeparate ideas, he is enabled to compare them together, and to paſs ſome judgment upon them.

From this he forms abſtract notions, and reduces them into ſcience, ſo far as they ſeem to favour his aim or to indulge his curioſity, which, from his fondneſs of novelty, loves to range through creation, to pry into and unfold its myſteries, in full confidence of thereby making ſome uſeful diſcoveries. Of the truth of this we may be fully convinced, by an attention to the phœnomena of nature.

A child beholds the light of a candle or of fire with pleaſure, and inſtantly puts forth its hand to feel and examine its qualities, little dreaming that what is ſo pleaſing to his ſight and feeling at a due diſtance, is capable of doing him an injury, till he is burned by its too near approach. He knows not that the razor is ſharp, till, by playing with it, he experiences the pain of being cut by its edge.

Our wants argue our imperfection, and that we cannot long ſubſiſt without receiving continual ſupports from without.

Curioſity, or a thirſt after knowledge, is the firſt human inſtinct mentioned by ſcriptures.

In a proper deſire of knowledge conſiſted the felicity of our firſt parents, and by an undue curioſity they fatally loſt it.

Curioſity was the only inheritance they left to their deſcendants, by means of which the world became cultivated, and the arts and ſciences were brought to their preſent ſtate of perfection.

This paſſion, ſo deeply engrafted in the human breaſt, leads us to the contemplation of virtue and happineſs, and ſerves to train us for the enjoyment of that eternal felicity, which is laid up for the good in the world to come.

Man is naturally fond of ſenſual pleaſures, and would never prefer a virtuous and laborious life to that of idleneſs and diſſipation, if he were not convinced by reaſon and experience, the children of curioſity, as well as by Divine Revelation, of the preheminence of the former.

From this origin, namely, the ſtrong deſire of knowledge, ſpring all our virtues, our love of fame and of true glory. We are never contented with our preſent condition, but always eagerly purſuing after ſome new enjoyment, and in ſearch of future happineſs, which ſeems to conſiſt chiefly in deſire and expectation; for when our wiſhes and longings after one object are fully anſwered, do we not become reſtleſs in our enquiry after ſome yet untried and further bliſs?

It is to gratify the feelings excited by curioſity, that man is brought into civil and matrimonial ſociety. It is the foundation of his education, which makes ſo great a diſtinction betwixt the life of civilized perſons and the ſtate of a ſavage, that one can ſcarcely be brought to believe a Miniſter of France and an Eſkimaux, when compared together, are of the ſame ſpecies of being, although no material difference is perceived in their external ſhape or inward faculties, but what is the effect of education. Had the latter the ſame opportunity of gratifying his deſire of knowledge, and of improving his mind, he might have become a highly rational and uſeful member of community. But for want of objects capable of ſtirring up his deſires, and infuſing a ſpirit of emulation into his ſoul, he leads the life of a wretched brute, careful only how to ſupply his own wants, whilſt the former lives more like an angel, in diffuſing benevolence and in promoting the happineſs of thouſands.

So ſtrongly does the innate thirſt of knowledge poſſeſs the human ſoul, that, as the Scripture beautifully expreſſes it, "the eye is not ſatisfied with ſeeing, nor the ear with hearing." Deprived of thoſe faculties, how miſerable would be the lot of man?

A deaf perſon is deprived of the exalted pleaſure of harmony, of which he can have no better conception than the blind man has of the beauty of light and colours.

The more lively and bright objects are in themſelves, and the more delicate the ſenſes are which they affect, the more vivid will be their impreſſion, and the more powerfully will they excite our curioſity. Viſible objects attract our attention moſt powerfully, as the eye is the moſt tender of our ſenſes, and ſooner diſcovers the more ſtriking qualities of objects than the ſenſe of touch, altho' this determines more truly the real qualities of thoſe bodies which fall under its cognizance, than the eye is capable of judging of thoſe which are objects of light. The Roman Poet has wiſely remarked:

"*Signius irritant animos demiſſa per aures,*
"*quam que viſa ſunt.*"

Hence it is that an Eſkimaux, or native of Greenland, who for more than half the year is loſt in night, or beholds little elſe than water and mountains of ice, and hears nothing but rude tempeſts or the howling of wild beaſts, is ſo dull and ſenſeleſs, that he ſcarcely cares for any thing but to cover his body from the cold, and to ſatisfy the cravings of hunger with the coarſeſt fare.

That curioſity, or deſire of knowledge, of which I ſpeak, conſiſts not in a mere ſuperficial acquaintance with things, by which we diſtinguiſh them from one another, but it ſeeks to penetrate into their more hidden properties, nature, compoſition and uſefulneſs, and by remarking their elegance, ſymetry, beauty and order, and by comparing their ſeveral qualities, it ariſes to the conception of a more ſublime being, whereof we ſhould otherwiſe have had no idea.

Curioſity proceeds not only from an intellectual deſire of knowledge, ſo pleaſing in itſelf, but has its foundation laid in a mechanical neceſſity, impelling us to gratify it, and often promotes our ſafety without our knowledge.

It is owing to curioſity, that natural hiſtory (of which botany is a moſt diſtinguiſhed branch) has been ſo highly cultivated, and brought to its preſent ſtate of improvement, and that it has been the firſt object of the attention of mankind. A contemplation of the wonderful works of creation appears to have been the firſt and principal occupation of Adam in Paradiſe.

He ſtudied the nature of every living animal that was brought before him, and denominated every kind, according to its nature.

Hence clearly appears the exalted ſuperiority of man over other creatures, he being endowed by his Maker with more capacious faculties, ſtronger deſires, and the requiſites to gratify his rational inclinations. It is curioſity which diſtinguiſhes us ſo much from the brutes, whoſe deſires are circumſcribed within the narrow limits of their own conſervation, and that of their ſpecies.

Stimulated by this, man often willingly forſakes pleaſures and conveniences at home, leaves relations, friends and country, to explore other regions, ſoils and climates, traverſes the wide and boiſterous ocean, ſcales the loftieſt mountains, and penetrates through the moſt gloomy deſarts in purſuit of knowledge, diſdaining every obſtacle, and diſregarding every peril, that ſtands oppoſed to the purſuit of his hardy enterprize; and tho' thouſands have been loſt in it, and buried in oblivion, thouſands ſtill purſue the ſame track, and reap the greateſt benefit from it, conſigning the fruit of their labours to poſterity, and thereby deſervedly conſecrating their names to immortality.

To give you a ſlight ſketch of the great benefits derived to mankind from this ſtudy of natural hiſtory, it would be ſufficient to remind you they are of ſuch a nature, that if we were but for a ſhort time to be deprived of its ſupport, we ſhould be at a loſs to continue our being.

At firſt ſciences were very imperfect, and the principles of many confounded with one another. In proceſs of time, they were ſeparated and reduced into diſtinct parts. Hereby their bounds were aſcertained and enlarged by the joint endeavours of their reſpective profeſſors and teachers. A ſingle ſcience, and often indeed one only branch of it, has occupied a man's whole life time to render himſelf maſter of it.

Caſpar Bauhin, the greateſt Botaniſt in his time, ſpent forty years in obtaining a knowledge of the European plants, whoſe numbers too were very ſmall in compariſon of thoſe that have been ſince diſcovered. This proves the neceſſity of reducing ſciences to ſome ſyſtem, and particularly the ſcience of Botany, as there are few perſons whoſe memory would ſerve to retain even the names of the great number of plants which have no apparent connection with each other.

The compleatneſs of any ſyſtem of Botany muſt depend on the perfection of the method we employ in claſſing of plants. I ſhall here briefly remark, that amongſt the ſeveral artificial arrangements none have had any rational foundation, except ſuch as have been eſtabliſhed on the fructification of plants, which is found by inconteſtible experience to be the true baſis of this ſcience.

The preference of any method over others depends on its exactneſs in preſerving the natural genera within their true bounds, in being careful not to connect more ſpecies of plants under one genus, than what are marked by nature with the ſame characters which conſtitute that genus, and no other, nor ought we to diſtribute numerous ſpecies into ſeveral diſtinct genera that may be included under one, by being poſſeſſed of natural characters common to them all.

The more obvious and fixed the natural characters are, by which we diſtinguiſh ſimilar plants, which are of different genera, the clearer will our knowledge of them be, and the greater the ſimilarity is between plants of different genera, the more difficult it is, but the more neceſſary, to eſtabliſh their diſtinguiſhing characters.

Hence it is that no ſcience requires ſuch marks to diſcriminate betwixt the different objects of it more than Botany.

It is by the eſtabliſhment of thoſe characters in Botany and Natural Hiſtory, that the celebrated Linnæus has acquired the greateſt renown, and that future generations will with gratitude venerate his memory, as the principal founder of this ſcience.

The phœnomena of fructification, and the manner in which it is produced, ſhall be explained in its proper place, as upon it our ſyſtematic arrangement is eſtabliſhed.

Such arrangement is abſolutely neceſſary to be obſerved in the ſtudy of Botany, as by means of it, the Botaniſt connects the numerous ſpecies of plants into their reſpective genera, theſe into orders, and the orders into claſſes, and thus ranges the vegetable world in the ſame manner as a General marſhals his army.

By ſuch a ſyſtematic arrangement, the ſcience of Botany, which without it would require the years of a Neſtor and the memory of a Scaliger to learn, is now rendered ſo eaſy and familiar, as to become the agreeable occupation even of Ladies. Amongſt whom the Dutcheſs *Carolina* of Anhalt Deſſau, Lady *Monſon* and *Anna Blackburn* at London, the Counteſs *de Gage Pommereuil* at Paris, the Counteſs of *Hamilton* in Sweden, and Miſs *Colden* at New-York, have acquired a diſtinguiſhed reputation.

Like the animal kingdom, the vegetable world is divided into a variety of nations, and the inhabitants claſſed in different ranks.

1ſt. *Palm trees* reſemble the Dukes and Peers of a realm, are equally admired for their lofty height, and for their agreeable fruit, which is delightful to the eye, and palatable to the taſte. They chuſe the fertileſt parts of the earth and warmeſt climates for their habitation.

2d. *Lillies* are courtiers, and the favourites of Princes, cloathed in ſuperb garments, and flouriſhing in palaces. They are diſtinguiſhed by their bulbous root and hexapetal flowers.

3d. *Trees* may be compared to the Proprietors and Lords of the Common, under whoſe protection living animals ſeek a ſhelter from heat and tempeſt. They have a firm trunk, which ſpreads into a number of lofty branches. They are ſurrounded with all the meaner kind of vegetables, which under their ſhade ſeek a maintenance and ſupport.

4th. *Herbs* may be conſidered as the nobility of the vegetable kingdom. Theſe delight our eyes with the elegance of their appearance, regale our ſenſes by their agreeable ſcents and flavours, and gratify our curioſity with the richneſs and beauty of their colours. They afford us delight in health by their delicacy, and relief in ſickneſs by their ſalubrity.

5th. *Gramina*, or *graſſes*, like the common farmers, cultivate the ground, and pay yearly tribute to the animals that feed upon them.

6th. *Muſci*, *moſſes* and *breakers*. Theſe are the ſlaves of the vegetable kingdom; they prepare the barren ground for the farmer, and perform the meaneſt ſervices.

7th. *Fungi*, *muſhrooms*, are a mean rambling crew, ſubject to beggary and live by pillage; they are moſt conſpicuous when the other vegetable troops have retired into winter quarters.

Having preſented you with theſe outlines of Botanic Arrangement, I ſhall lay before you the Plan of my intended Courſe of Lectures for this Seaſon. And firſt I ſhall give you a theoretical deſcription of vegetables, under which I ſhall open to you the anatomy and phyſiology of plants, ſhall unfold their compoſition and ſtructure of parts, and explain their functions and uſes. Then a ſcientific knowledge of the fundamentals of Botany ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and the three eſſential parts of plants, namely, 1ſt. the root—2dly. the ſtalks and leaves—and 3dly. the fructification—ſhall be fully inveſtigated, and their differences in reſpect to *number*, *ſhape*, *proportion* and *ſituation*, will be pointed out; and I ſhall alſo explain, in the cleareſt manner I am able, the terms of Botany that are uſed to denominate the different parts of vegetables, and demonſtrate them to you by ocular inſpection, which I propoſe to do according to the eſtabliſhed rules of Botany. In performing this taſk, I ſhall place before you the eſſential characters, the ſpecific differences, and proper names of the ſeveral plants. Laſtly, I ſhall inform you of their reſpective virtues, ſo far as we are able to aſcertain them, *a priori*, by their marks, and *a poſteriori*, by trial and experience, ſhall relate their œconomical and medical uſes. In the proſecution of this undertaking, I flatter myſelf I ſhall have it in my power to make you acquainted with the real virtues of the moſt boaſted ſecrets, and give you hints of other yet undetermined remedies and virtues of plants in a variety of diſeaſes.

To render this Courſe as uſeful to you as poſſible, I mean on choſen days to make botanical excurſions in ſearch of plants, ſuch as thoſe which Linnæus began at Upſal, and have been continued by Haller at Gottingen, by Sauvage at Montpelier, and by Juſſeau at Paris, which cannot fail to prove beneficial to the ſtudent, and tend greatly to promote the knowledge of this delightful and important Science.

The CRISIS, No. XI.

On the PRESENT STATE of NEWS.

SINCE the arrival of two, if not three packets, in quick ſucceſſion, at New-York from England, a variety of unconnected news has circulated through the country, and afforded as great a variety of ſpeculation.

That ſomething is the matter in the cabinet and councils of our enemies on the other ſide the water is certain; that they have run their length of madneſs, and are under a neceſſity of changing their meaſures, may be ſeen into; but to what this change of meaſures may amount, or how far it may correſpond with our intereſt, happineſs and duty, is yet uncertain; and from what we have hitherto experienced, we have too much reaſon to ſuſpect them in every thing.

I do not addreſs this publication ſo much to the people of America as to the Britiſh miniſtry, whoever they may be; for if it is their intention to promote any kind of negociation, it is proper they ſhould know before-hand, that the United States have as much honour as bravery; that they are no more to be ſeduced from their alliance than their allegiance; that their line of politics is formed, and not dependant, like that of their enemy, on chance and accident.

On our part, in order to know, at any time, what the Britiſh government will do, we have only to find out what they ought *not* to do, and this laſt will be their conduct. For ever changing and for ever wrong; too diſtant from America to improve circumſtances, and too unwiſe to foreſee them; ſcheming without principle, and executing without probability, their whole line of management has hitherto been blunder and baſeneſs. Every campaign has added to their loſs, and every year to their diſgrace;

till unable to go on, and ashamed to go back, their politics have come to a halt and all their fine prospects to the halter.

Could our affections forgive or humanity forget the wounds of an infant country, we might, under the influence of a momentary oblivion, stand still and laugh. But they are engraven where no amusement can conceal them, and of a kind for which there is no recompence. Can ye restore to us the beloved dead? Can ye say to the grave give up the murdered? Can ye obliterate from our memories those who are no more? Think not then to tamper with our feelings by insidious contrivance, nor to suffocate our humanity by seducing us to dishonour.

In January, 1780, I published part of the Crisis, No. VIII. in the Philadelphia news-papers, but did not conclude it in the following papers, and the remainder has lain by me to the present day.

There appeared about that time some disposition in the British cabinet to cease the further prosecution of the war, and as I had formed my opinion, that whenever such a design should take place it would be accompanied with a dishonourable proposition to America respecting France, the remainder of that number, was intended to expose the baseness of any such proposition. But the arrival of the next news from England declared her determination to go on with the war, and consequently, as the political object I had then in view was not become a subject, it was unnecessary in me to bring it forward, which is the reason it was never published.

The matter which I allude to in the unpublished part I shall now make a quotation of, and apply it as the more enlarged state of things at this day shall make convenient or necessary. It is as follows:

"By the speeches which have appeared from the British par-
"liament, it is easy to perceive to what impolitic and imprudent
"excesses their passions and prejudices have in every instance
"carried them during the present war. Provoked at the upright
"and honorable treaty between America and France, they ima-
"gined nothing more was necessary to be done to prevent its
"final ratification. than to promise, through the agency of their
"commissioners (Carlisle, Eden and Johnstone) a repeal of their
"once offensive acts of parliament. The vanity of the conceit
"was as unpardonable as the experiment was impolitic. And
"so convinced am I of their wrong ideas of America, that I
"shall not wonder if, in the last stage of political phrenzy, they
"propose to her to break her alliance with France and enter into
"one with them. Such a proposition, should it ever be made,
"and it has already been more than once hinted in parliament,
"would discover such a disposition to perfidiousness, and such
"disregard to honor and morals, as would add the finishing vice
"to national corruption.---I do not mention this to put America
"on the watch, but to put England on her guard, that she do not,
"in the looseness of her heart, envolope in disgrace every frag-
"ment of reputation."---Thus far the quotation.

By the complexion of some part of the news which has transpired through the New-York papers, it seems prabable that this insidious æra in the British politics is beginning to make its appearance. I wish it may not; for that which is a disgrace to human nature throws something of a shade over all the human character, and the individual feels his share of the wound that is given to the whole.

The policy of Britain has ever been to divide America in some way or other. In the beginning of the dispute, she practised every art to prevent or destroy the union of the States, well knowing that could she once get them to stand singly she could conquer them unconditionally. Failing in this project in America, she renewed it in Europe; and after the alliance had taken place, she made secret offers to France to induce her to give up America, and what is still more extraordinary, she at the same time made propositions to Doctor Franklin, then in Paris, the very court to which she was secretly applying, to draw off America from France. But this is not all.

On the 14th of September, 1778, the British court, thro' their Secretary, Lord Weymouth, made application to the Marquis D' Almodavar, the Spanish Ambassador at London, to "ask the *mediation*," for these were the words of Spain, for the purpose of negotiating a peace with France, leaving America (as I shall hereafter shew) out of the question. Spain readily offered her mediation, and likewise the city of Madrid as the place of conference, but withall proposed that the United States of America should be invited to the treaty, and considered as independent during the time the business was negociating. But this was not the view of England. She wanted to draw France from the war, that she might uninterruptedly pour out all her force and fury upon America; and being disappointed in this plan, as well through the open and generous conduct of Spain, as the determination of France, she refused the mediation she had solicited.

I shall now give some extracts from the justifying memorial of the Spanish court, in which she has set the conduct and character of Britain, with respect to America, in a clear and striking point of light.

The memorial, speaking of the refusal of the British court to meet in conference with Commissioners from the United States, who were to be considered as independent during the time of the conference, says,

"It is a thing very extraordinary and even ridiculous, that the
"court of London, who treats the colonies as independent, not
"only in acting, but of right, during the war, should have a
"repugnance to treat them as such, only in acting during a truce
"or suspension of hostilities. The Convention of Saratoga; the
"reputing of General Burgoyne as a lawful prisoner, in order to
"suspend his trial; the exchange and liberating other prisoners
"made from the colonies; the having named Commissioners to
"go and supplicate the Americans at their own doors, request
"peace of them, and treat with them and the Congress; and
"finally, by a thousand other acts of this sort, authorised by
"the court of London, which have been, and are true signs of
"the acknowledgment of this independence.

"In aggravation to all the foregoing, at the same time the
"British cabinet answered the King of Spain in the terms
"already mentioned, they were insinuating themselves at the
"court of France by means of secret emissaries, and making
"very great offers to her to abandon the colonies and make
"peace with England. But there is yet more: For at this same
"time the English Ministry were treating, by means of another
"certain emissary, with Doctor Franklin, Minister Plenipoten-
"tiary from the Colonies, residing at Paris, to whom they made
"various proposals to disunite them from France, and accommo-
"date matters with England."

"From what has been observed it evidently follows, that the
"whole of the English politics was to disunite the two courts
"of Paris and Madrid, by means of the suggestions and offers
"she separately made to them; and also to separate the Colonies
"from their treaties and engagements entered into with France,
"and induce them to arm against the House of Bourbon, *or*
"*more probably to oppress them when they found, from breaking*
"*their engagements, they stood alone and without protectors.*"

"This, therefore, is the net they laid for the American States;
"that is to say, to tempt them with flattering and very magnifi-
"cent promises to come to an accommodation with them, exclu-
"sive of the intervention of Spain or France, that the British
"ministry might always remain the arbiters of the fate of the
"colonies.

"But the Catholic King (the King of Spain) faithful on one
"part to the engagements which bind him to the Most Christian
"King (the King of France) his nephew; just and upright on
"the other to his own subjects, whom he ought to protect and
"guard against so many insults; and finally, full of humanity
"and compassion for the Americans and other individuals who
"suffer in the present war; he is determined to pursue and pro-
"secute it, and to make all the efforts in his power, until he
"can obtain a solid and permanent peace, with full and satisfac-
"tory securities that it shall be observed."

Thus far the memorial, a translation of which, into English, may be seen in full, under the head of *State Papers*, in the Annual Register for 1779, page 367.

The extracts I have here given serve to shew the various endeavours and contrivances of the enemy to draw France from her connection with America, and to prevail on her to make a separate peace with England, leaving America totally out of the question, and at the mercy of a merciless, unprincipled enemy. The opinion, likewise, which Spain has formed of the British Cabinet's character for meanness and perfidiousness, is so exactly the opinion of America respecting it, that the memorial, in this instance, contains our own sentiments and language; for people, however remote, who think alike, will unavoidably speak alike.

Thus we see the insidious use which Britain endeavoured to make of the propositions for a peace under the mediation of Spain. I shall now proceed to the second propositions, under the mediation of the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia; the general out-line of which was, that a Congress of the several powers at war should meet at Vienna, in 1781, to settle preliminaries of peace.

I could wish myself at liberty to make use of all the information I am possessed of on this subject, but as there is a delicacy in the matter, I do not conceive it prudent, at least at present, to make references and quotations in the same manner as I have done with respect to the mediation of Spain, who published the whole proceedings herself; and, therefore, what comes from me, on this part of the business, must rest on my own credit with the public, assuring them, that when the whole proceedings, relative to the proposed Congress at Vienna, shall appear, they will find my account not only true but studiously moderate.

We know that at the time this mediation was on the carpet, the expectations of the British King and Ministry ran high with respect to the conquest of America. The English packet which was taken with the mail on board, and carried into l'Orient in France, contained letters from Lord G. Germaine to Sir Henry Clinton, which expressed in the fullest terms the ministerial idea of a total conquest. Copies of those letters were sent to Congress, and published in the News-papers of last year. Colonel Laurens brought over the originals, some of which, signed in the hand writing of the then Secretary, Germaine, are now in my possession.

Filled with these high ideas, nothing could be more insolent towards America than the language of the British court on the proposed mediation. A peace with France and Spain she anxiously solicited, but America, as before, should be left to her mercy; neither would she hear any proposition for admitting an Agent from the United States into the Congress of Vienna.

On the other hand, France, with an open, noble and manly determination, and the fidelity of a good Ally, would hear no proposition for a separate peace, nor even meet in Congress at Vienna, without an Agent from America: and likewise, that the independent character of the United States, represented by the Agent, should be fully and unequivocally defined and settled before any conference should be entered on. The reasoning of the court of France on the several propositions of the two Imperial courts, which relate to us, is rather in the stile of an American than an ally; and she advocated the cause of America as if she had been America herself.----Thus the second mediation, like the first, proved ineffectual.

But since that time a reverse of fortune has overtaken the British arms, and all their high expectations are dashed to the ground. The noble exertions to the southward, under General Greene; the successful operations of the allied arms in Chesapeake; the loss of most of their islands in the West-Indies, and Minorca in the Mediterranean; the persevering spirit of Spain against Gibraltar; the expected capture of Jamaica; the failure of making a separate peace with Holland, and the expence of an hundred millions sterling, by which all these fine losses were obtained, have read them a loud lesson of disgraceful misfortune, and necessity has called on them to change their ground.

In this situation of confusion and despair their present councils have no fixed character. It is now the hurricane months of British politics. Every day seems to have a storm of its own, and they are scudding under the bare poles of hope. Beaten, but not humbled, condemned, but not penitent, they act like men trembling at fate and catching at a straw. --From this convulsion in the entrails of their politics, it is more than probable that the mountain groaning in labour will bring forth a mouse as to its size, and a monster in its make. They will try on America the same insidious arts they tried on France and Spain.

We sometimes experience sensations to which language is not equal. The conception is too bulky to be born alive, and in the torture of thinking we stand dumb. Our feelings, imprisoned by their magnitude, find no way out, and, in the struggle of expression, every finger tries to be a tongue. The machinery of the body seems too little for the mind, and we look about for helps to shew our thoughts by.---Such must be the sensation of America, whenever Britain, steaming with corruption, shall propose to her to sacrifice her faith.

But exclusive of the wickedness, there is a personal offence contained in every such attempt. It is calling us villains; for no man asks another to act the villain, unless he believes him to be inclined to be one. No man attempts to seduce a truly modest woman. It is the supposed looseness of her mind that starts the thought of seduction, and he who offers it calls her a prostitute. Our pride is always hurt by the same propositions which offend our principles; for when we are shocked at the crime, we are wounded by the supposition of our compliance.

Could I convey a thought that might serve to regulate the public mind, I would not make the interest of the alliance the basis of defending it. All the world are moved by interest, and it affords them nothing to boast of. But I would go a step higher, and defend it on the ground of honor and principle. That our public affairs have flourished under the alliance, that it was wisely made and has been nobly executed, that by its assistance we are enabled to preserve our country from conquest and expel those who sought our destruction, that it is our true interest to maintain it unimpaired, and that while we do so no enemy can conquer us, are matters which experience has taught us, and the common good of ourselves, abstracted from principles of faith and honor, would lead us to maintain the connection.

But over and above the mere letter of the alliance, we have been nobly and generously treated, and have had the same respect and attention paid us, as if we had been an old established country. To oblige and be obliged is fair work among mankind, and we want an opportunity of shewing to the world that we are a people sensible of kindness and worthy of confidence. Character is to us, in our present circumstances, of more importance than interest. We are a young nation just stepping upon the stage of public life, and the eye of the world is upon us to see how we act. We have an enemy that is watching to destroy our reputation, and who will go any length to gain some evidence against us, that may serve to render our conduct suspected and our character odious; because, could she accomplish this, wicked as it is, the world would withdraw from us, as from a people not to be trusted, and our task then would become difficult.

There is nothing sets the character of a nation in a higher or lower light with others, than the faithfully fulfilling, or perfidiously breaking of treaties. They are things not to be tampered with; and should Britain, which seems very probable, propose to seduce America into such an act of baseness, it should merit from her some mark of unusual detestation. It is one of those extraordinary instances in which we ought not to be contented with the bare negative of Congress, because it is an affront on the multitude as well as on the government. It goes on the supposition that the public are not honest men, and that they may be managed by contrivances, though they cannot be conquered by arms. But let the world and Britain know that we are neither to be bought nor sold. That our mind is great and fixed; our prospect clear; and that that we will support our character as firmly as our independence.

But I will go still farther. General Conway, who made the motion in the British Parliament for discontinuing *offensive* war in America, is a gentleman of an amiable character. We have no personal quarrel with him. But he feels not as we feel; he is not in our situation, and that alone, without any other explanation, is enough.

The British Parliament suppose they have many friends in America, and that when all chance of conquest is over, they will be able to draw her from her alliance with France. Now, if I have any conception of the human heart, they will fail in this more than in any thing they have yet tried.

This part of the business is not a question of politics only, but of honor and honesty; and the proposition will have in it something so visibly low and base, that their partizans, if they have any, will be ashamed of it. Men are often hurt by a mean action, who are not startled at a wicked one, and this will be such a confession of inability, such a declaration of servile thinking, that the scandal of it will ruin all their hopes.

In short, we have nothing to do but to go on with vigour and determination. The enemy is yet in our country. They hold New-York, Charlestown and Savannah, and the very being in those places is an offence, and a part of offensive war, and until they can be driven from, or captured in them, it would be folly in us to listen to an idle tale.----I take it for granted that the British Ministry are sinking under the impossibility of carrying on the war. Let them then come to a fair and open peace with France, Spain, Holland and America, in the manner they ought to do; but until then we can have nothing to say to them.

COMMON SENSE.

TO BE SOLD,
One Eighth of the Ship St. JAMES,

Together with forty-five Hogsheads of TOBACCO on Board.
Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Northumberland, May 13, 1782.

WHEREAS sundry tracts of land, situate in Northumberland county, in arrears of the Eighteen-penny taxes, have been advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, dated December 26, 1781, and three months notice given according to law. And as the money assessed on some of said lands are still unpaid, the Commissioners of the county aforesaid hereby give public notice, that on the 28th of this instant, at the Court-house in Sunbury, will begin the sale of said lands, or so much as will be necessary to discharge the taxes aforesaid and costs. Such titles will be given to the purchasers as the law directs.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE GIRL, about 17 years of age, has had the small-pox, and is fit for town or country work. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand or otherwise, to the Estate of JOHN BROWN, late of Lower Chichester, in the county of Chester, deceased, they are requested to make speedy payment, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved, within the limited time of two months from the date hereof, and those that do not will be excluded the benefit thereof. DANIEL BROWN, &)
April 29, 1782. ‡ JOHN BROWN,) Executors.

Easton in Northampton county, May 15, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of NICHOLAS FOX, in Allen-Town, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A certain tract of improved LAND, situate in Penn township, bounded by the Lands of William Myer and others, and containing 200 acres, more or less, whereon is a good dwelling-house, barn and stables; late the property of Joseph Jamison; seized and taken in Execution, by ¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1782.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. JOHN KEARSLEY, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have just demands against said estate to make them known, without delay, to the subscriber. Persons having any of the deceased's effects, books or writings in their possession, are requested to deliver them to

¶ 4w. HILARY BAKER, jun. Administrator.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, in the night of the 6th of this instant May, a dark Bay HORSE, 7 years old, about 15 hands and 1 inch high, with a small star, and a small snip, branded on the near shoulder with the letters G E, the near hind foot white above the pastern joint, a natural trotter. Whoever secures said Horse and Thief, so that the owners gets his horse, and the thief is brought to Justice, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN SHAW.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 5th of May, from the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, about a mile from Mr. Ogden's Bridge, on Schuylkill, a half blooded dark Bay GELDING, near 16 hands high, four years old, trots and canters well, not branded; a star in his forehead and a white spot between the star and nostrils, a little white spot at the root of each ear, the two fore and the near hind foot white, and part of his leg white, the off hind foot supposed to have a small white ring round the upper edge of the hoof. Whoever takes up the thief, and secures him in any goal in this State, so that he may be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only TEN DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM ROSE. ¶

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Moreland township, Philadelphia county, near the Crooked-Billet, in the night of the 16th of this instant, A black GELDING, 15 hands high, shod before, well made, 8 years this grass, has a star and snip, a thick mane and bushy tail, paces, trots and canters, and of a middling carriage. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only.

May 18, 1782. ¶ JOSEPH FOLWELL.

WAS taken up trespassing in the inclosure of the subscriber, in Marcus-Hook, A dark bay HORSE, supposed to be nine or ten years old, shod all round, his off hind foot white, with a small star in his forehead. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to JOHN CRAWFORD, in Marcus-Hook. ‖ May 20, 1782.

B O S T O N, *May* 6.

Yesterday arrived here a letter of marque brig, of 14 carriage guns, copper bottomed, loaded with coffee and cotton, prize to the letter of marque ship Robin Hood, Capt. Smith, of 10 guns. She was from St. Lucia, bound to England, and was taken without opposition.

The above prize sailed the 2d ult. under convoy of the British fleet, bound for Jamaica; but as the French fleet sailed 24 hours before, it is supposed they arrived time enough to lay siege to Jamaica.

N E W - L O N D O N, *May* 10.

Friday last was sent into port a sloop laden with flour, from New-York bound to the West-Indies, captured by the sloop Randolph, Captain Fosdick.

Last Monday the galley Black Sloven, sent into port a schooner laden with boards, which she captured at Fire-Island Inlet; and the same day was brought in a galley with 17 men, captured by the John and Fair American gallies, which they captured the back of Long-Island.

Wednesday last was brought into this port by the brig Sampson, Captain Brooks, a privateer brig, called the Jolly-Tar, of 12 guns and 40 men; she sailed from New-York on Sunday last. She was formerly called the la Impromteu, Captain Peo, who arrived at this port from Norway, in October last.

R I C H M O N D, *May* 11.

We are sorry to inform the public, that all our accounts from the frontiers of this State afford a gloomy prospect; scarcely one of the counties along the Allegany, that has not had some of its inhabitants massacred by the Savages; and the inhabitants of the two outer counties, Monongalia and Greenbrier, are all in forts. Our accounts from the frontiers of South-Carolina and Georgia are, however, more favourable, as the militia of those States have penetrated the Indian country on the sources of the Mobille, and bid fair to repress their insolence.

A N N A P O L I S, *May* 16.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, May 15, 1782.

Rivington's Royal Gazette of the 8th instant, announcing the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton at New-York, as a Commissioner for making peace or war in North-America: The dissolution of the late British Ministry, and the appointment of a new Administration; and the draught of a bill brought into the British Parliament, to enable the King of Great-Britain to conclude a peace or truce with the United States, (by the appellation of the revolted colonies) being laid before the house and read:

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this House, That peace with Great Britain and all the world is an object truly desirable; but that war, with all its calamities, is to be preferred to national dishonour, and that it is the sentiment of this House, that any negociation for peace or truce, not agreeable to the alliance with France, is inadmissible; that every danger ought to be encountered, every event hazarded, rather than fully our national character, or violate, in the least degree, our connection with our great and good Ally; and that good faith, gratitude and safety, forbid any treaty for peace or truce with Great-Britain, but in conjunction with France, or with her consent first obtained.

Resolved unanimously, That this House will exert the power of the State to enable Congress to prosecute the war, until Great-Britain renounce all claim of sovereignty over the United States, or any part thereof, and until their Independence be formally, or tacitly, assured by the treaty with Great Britain, France, and the United States, which shall terminate the war.

By Order, W. HARWOOD, Clerk.

By the Senate, May 16, 1782: Read and unanimously assented to.

By Order, J. MACCUBBIN, Clerk.

B A L T I M O R E, *May* 14.

Yesterday afternoon, the schooner Three Brothers, Captain Travers, arrived here in 26 days from Grenada. He was chased off the capes, and in the bay, by several of the enemy's cruisers.

A number of small privateers, 5 of which are said to be armed barges, manned principally by desperate refugees, now infest our bay, and greatly annoy its commerce.---Three of the latter lately captured on armed boat from Annapolis under Captain Grayson's command, near the Tangier-Islands, after a sharp contest, in which this brave captain, and several of his men lost their lives, after performing signal acts of valour.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *May* 22.

As various opinions prevail respecting the naval engagement on the 12th ult. in the West-Indies, we shall not venture one upon the occasion; but having laid before our readers the intelligence received since our last from New-York and Boston, leave them to form their own judgments concerning it.

From Rivington's GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, published the 12th instant.

A true copy of Admiral Rodney's letter to his Agent, Mr. Carr, at Antigua, dated April 18, 1782.

" The French fleet, after an action that lasted from seven in the morning till sun-set, on the 12th of April, 1782, met with a total defeat.

" The Ville de Paris, with four other ships taken, and the Diadem sunk, graced the victory, and their whole fleet so extremely shattered, that had there been but two hours more day-light, more than half would have been taken.--------230 British killed, 759 wounded.

" I would have compounded for 3000 at least; the French must have lost many more than 5000.------Their whole army was on board.

	Guns.
Le Ville de Paris, -	110
Le Glorieux, - - -	74
Le Cæsar, - - -	74
Le Hector, - - -	74
Ardent, - - -	64
Le Diadem, sunk, -	74

" The Admiral adds, he the next day had repaired his rigging, and was proceeding down to visit Don Solano, the Spanish Admiral."

May 15. It is reported that on Admiral Rodney's first descrying the French transports, a signal was made for all his frigates to chace, and we are assured there was a prospect of securing the greatest part of 60 sail, with 6000 land forces on board.

The action was fought between Guadaloupe and Martinico; and as the French fleet, with their convoy, bore away before the wind, with an intention to join a Spanish fleet at the island of Cuba or Hispaniola, Sir George, we hear, has gone in pursuit of them, and hope will prevent their intended attack on the island of Jamaica.

Further particulars of the brilliant victory gained by the British fleet in the West-Indies, under the command of Admiral Sir George B. Rodney, over the French squadron, commanded by Count de Grasse, obtained from a gentleman arrived in the Spanish flag of truce ship from Jamaica.

In the engagement which happened on the 9th ult. three French ships of the line were so much disabled as rendered it absolutely necessary to tow them into Guadaloupe, to which island the transports with the troops that sailed from Martinico, under convoy of Admiral de Grasse, had been ordered upon the first appearance of the British fleet. Two days after the arrival of the transports there, a frigate brought orders for them to come out; in complying with which, they were observed by some British frigates stationed to watch their motions; they communicated intelligence of the movement by signals to our fleet, which on the 12th bore down upon the French transports, and reduced Count de Grasse to the alternative of suffering them to be captured, or risk another action with Admiral Rodney; he chose the latter, and Sir George having a favourable wind, intersected the French line, by which manœuvre one half of the ships in it were prevented from coming to action.

The object of the Count de Grasse was to form a junction with twelve line of battle ships, commanded by Admiral Solano, which were to sail from Monto Christi with a number of transports, having 8000 troops on board, under the orders of General Don Galvez, and then with the combined armament to attack Jamaica.

Extract of another letter, dated Antigua, April 17, 1782.

" We yesterday had the agreeable confirmation of Admiral Rodney's capturing the Ville de Paris, and four others of the line, sunk two, and burnt one of the squadron, near Guadaloupe,---the whole of the French fleet routed,---ours in pursuit of the remainder,---we expect a few more."

By a vessel in seven days from Providence, we learn, that a force from Havanna, consisting of about 60 sail, with troops, had arrived there, and was preparing to attack that island; this advice boat ran through the Spanish fleet, which consisted chiefly of small vessels. The works were strong, in good condition, and the garrison lately reinforced with 180 men.

May 16. Yesterday the following prizes were sent in here: The ship Three Friends, from the West-Indies, bound for Philadelphia, with 80 hogsheads of sugar.

The Rebel privateer sloop Chance, of 12 guns and 60 men, from Providence (Rhode-Island.)

A sloop, with tobacco, from Petersburgh (Virginia) prize to the privateer Tyger, of this port.

And in the evening, a ship and a cutter from St. Thomas's.

The privateer Tyger, of this port, has also captured a sloop from Grenada, loaded with rum, not yet arrived: A passenger taken out of the prize, and brought in here reports, that he was in company with the French fleet when Sir George Brydges Rodney, with the British under his command, bore down and attacked it within pistol shot: At the commencement of the action, the vessel he was in run for St. Eustatia, and a few days after his arrival there, the Governor of that island informed him of the complete victory which the British had gained over the French fleet [the particulars of the action, as related to him, are in every respect similar to what has been published in this paper.] On his passage from St. Eustatia, he observed a very great quantity of the fragments of masts, yards, and other wrecks of shipping floating on the water; a sure indication that a most severe conflict between two capital fleets had recently happened in those seas.

From the Boston Papers of May 6.

Last Saturday the privateer ship Grand Turk of Salem, returned from a successful cruize, having captured several valuable prizes---she brought in with her a schooner from Antigua, bound to England, and commanded by -------- Mowat, loaded with West-India goods.

One of the prisoners taken in the above prize, we are told, gives the following account---" That on the 10th and 13th of April, there happened two severe engagements between the French and English fleets in the West-Indies (off Martinique) that the former lost the La Ville de Paris, of 110 guns; La Hector, 74, La Glorioſa, 84, La Ardent, 64, taken; La Cæsar 74, burnt; and the La Zodique, 84 sunk: But as the Antigua paper of the 13th ult. does not mention either of the engagements, we presume the account is premature.

To the Honorable the Chevalier LA LUZERNE, *Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian* MAJESTY:

The ADDRESS of the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL of the State of Pennsylvania.

S I R,

THE Secretary of Foreign Affairs has communicated to us, that you, Sir, as " Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most " Christian Majesty, had announced to the United Sates in Con- " gress assembled, at a public Audience, the birth of a Dauphin " of France." An event of so much importance to the French nation, and so flattering to their hopes, becomes highly interesting to us; and when we consider it as advancing the personal felicity of that illustrious and magnanimous Prince, from whom the People of America have received such powerful aids, and so many proofs of his royal regard and friendship, we feel the most lively and animating joy.

And it is with the highest veneration and the warmest gratitude that we present our warmest Congratulations to His Most Christian Majesty, and to his Royal Consort, for whom we feel a respect which we cannot express, and felicitate them on this auspicious occasion.

The attention which you, Sir, have always shewn to the State of Pennsylvania, affords us full assurance that you will represent to your August Sovereign, the sincerity with which we rejoice at every event that adds to his glory or happiness, and more especially in the present instance.

May the Great Governor of the Universe take into his holy keeping the King, the Queen and the Dauphin of France, and pour out his choicest blessings upon them.

WILLIAM MOORE, *President.*

In Council, Philadelphia, May 18, 1782.

To which the MINISTER *of* FRANCE *was pleased to give the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I CANNOT be charged with a duty more agreeable to fulfil, than that of transmitting to His Majesty testimonies of the part you take in the favour which Heaven has done him, in granting a Dauphin to his wishes and to those of the French nation. Since I have had the advantage of living amongst you, Gentlemen, I have been frequently a witness of the sincere interest which you have taken in every thing that may concern your ally. The more the two nations are acquainted, the more they love and esteem each other, and the more they are sensible of the necessity of an unalterable union. These circumstances will render still more agreeable to His Majesty the sentiments of the Council of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the Birth of an Heir to his Crown. The young Prince will one day be informed of the joy which the Pennsylvanians have shewn on this occasion: He will learn that they were his friends from his cradle, and it will please him to be theirs the whole time of his life.

Philadelphia, the 20th of May, 1782.

Last Saturday the Reverend the SYNOD *of New-York and Philadelphia appointed a* COMMITTEE *of their Body to wait upon His Excellency the* MINISTER *of* FRANCE *with the following* ADDRESS, *which was accordingly presented.*

To His Excellency the MINISTER of FRANCE.

THE Synod of New-York and Philadelphia beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on the auspicious birth of a Dauphin of France, and, by your means, to communicate to your Sovereign the interest which they take in every event with which his honor or happiness is connected.

They have the rather chosen to embrace the opportunity which their being together at this time afforded them, that they might counteract the infidious designs of the common enemy, and defeat the attempts now making---to divide, in order to destroy us.

It is their wish, therefore, that this Address may be considered as a public testimony of their approbation of the alliance with France, entered into by the United States, and their sense of the advantages America has already derived and still hopes to receive from it.

They will not cease to pray to the God of all Grace, that the illustrious Ally of these States, and his posterity to the latest ages, may be distinguished, at home and abroad, as the supporters of liberty and justice---as the friends of mankind and deliverers of the oppressed. *Signed, in the name, presence, and by appointment of Synod, by*

JAMES LATTA, *Moderator.*

His EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that I undertake to transmit to the King, my master, the congratulations of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia on the birth of Monseigneur the Dauphin.

I can give you the strongest assurance that his Majesty will receive, with the greatest pleasure, this testimony of the interest which that respectable Body takes in his happiness.

The advantage which I have enjoyed of living among you for several years, hath perfectly satisfied me of the attachment of all orders of citizens to their Independence, and to the Alliance which is the support of it. No one could have the least doubt upon this subject, without believing that the people of the United States were destitute of Virtue, of Patriotism, and of the Knowledge of their true Interests. But it is necessary to undeceive even our enemies themselves; and the sentiments of that enlightened Body, in whose name you present this Address, are, Gentlemen, extremely proper to convince them of the impossibility of spreading among you the Seeds of Disunion.

The Divine Providence will bring to perfection this Work, which it hath hitherto so happily protected; and as the Alliance is established upon Justice and the Good of Mankind, it will be as permanent as the foundations upon which it is built.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1782.

The 17th instant departed this life, at Bethlehem, in Northampton county, *Nathaniel Seidel*, the reverend Bishop of the United Brethren's Congregations, in the 64th year of his age.

*** The SALE of the Public Lots, advertised to be sold on the Twenty-third Instant, is postponed till Thursday the Thirtieth Instant.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN, New-Castle county, April 27, 1782.

The following Address, with its Answer, were put into the hands of a gentleman to be transmitted to you a considerable time ago, nor was it known till this morning that you had not received them. As a delay of this sort may, perhaps, be construed into disrespect by some who know that it is long since his Excellency's answer was received, you will please, therefore, to introduce the publication with this note, which, if it does not entirely remove, will at least diminish the reproach arising from so tardy a procedure.

To His Excellency JOHN DICKINSON, Esq; President, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the Delaware State.

S I R,

THE Presbyterian Society, distinguished by the name of St. George's Congregation, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency upon your appointment to the chief magistracy in this State, and to declare that we unfeignedly rejoice at this important event.

Your Excellency's acknowledged abilities as a statesman, your very early, decisive, and persevering attachment to the interests of your bleeding country, your many social virtues and learned accomplishments, but, above all, your pious and manly purpose, particularly set forth in your proclamation of November last, to punish vice in the person of its devotees and abettors, however dignified they may be in other respects, and also to defend and promote the sinking cause of true piety and virtue; are qualifications, which, in our opinion, cannot fail, under the direction of Heaven, to put the religious as well as civil interests of the good people of this State upon the most secure, respectable and advantageous footing.

Being however firmly of opinion, that your Excellency, as well as officers of an inferior rank, will find it extremely difficult, if not altogether impracticable, to enforce the most reasonable and wholesome laws, unless supported and aided by the individuals of the community, permit us, therefore, to inform your Excellency, that we have entered into an association, obliging ourselves to contribute our feeble aid, both by example and otherwise, so far as prudence and religion, as well as the laws of the land shall direct, towards the farthering of your, permit us to call it, singularly laudable undertaking.

That your Excellency and family may be long and amply provided with every necessary temporal enjoyment; that you may be happily instrumental to guide the wheels of government in this State into so uniform and wise a motion, that all, from the least to the greatest, shall not only reap, but feel, the advantage of your conduct; above all, that you may be growing up into a maturity for the kingdom of Heaven, and finally possess the reward of your labours among holy angels and spirits of just men made perfect, is the sincere and hearty prayer of this Congregation.

Signed, in behalf and by order of the Congregation,

DANIEL JONES.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

S I R,

I AM exceedingly obliged to the Presbyterian Congregation of St. George's, for the honor done me by their address, for which I return them my most respectful thanks.

Such a testimony of esteem from part of a Church to which I am indebted for so many generous and friendly offices, affords me a satisfaction enlivened by the warmest affection and gratitude.

I am too sensible of the difficulties that must oppose attempts for promoting the cause of true piety and virtue, to expect success from any measures government can adopt, unless supported and aided by individuals of the community; and I heartily rejoice that endeavours, dictated by a sense of duty, are so well approved, and that so many worthy persons have resolved to contribute their assistance for farthering them.

The wishes so kindly and earnestly expressed for my welfare give me sincere pleasure. May every event take place, that can add to the happiness of the St. George's congregation.

JOHN DICKINSON.

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

A REPORT being generally circulated through the city and county within two weeks last past, that I had declined soliciting the interest of my friends to be on the return with Colonel Will, as Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, at the ensuing election, I take this early opportunity of informing the gentlemen, that I still continue my intentions of soliciting my friends for said office at the expiration of Colonel Will's time, which, if my fellow citizens think worthy of, will be esteemed and acknowledged a favour done,

Gntlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

BENJAMIN M'VEAGH, Lieut. Col.
2d Bat. P. C. Militia.

Frankford, May 17, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ferry, formerly called Nelson's Ferry, but lately called M'Call's Ferry, known to be the readiest and quickest passage on all Sasquehanna, is kept by the subscribers; where due attendance, late and early, for all passengers, waggons, &c. will be given by

THOMAS SNODGRASS, and
JOSEPH RUSSELL.

N. B. Said ferry is known to be the main leading road from all the lower counties to York and Carlisle, and the back parts westward.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely, hearty NEGROE LAD,

About 16 years of age, has had the Small Pox; is sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of the Printers.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Monday, April 15th, 1782. A. M.

On Motion,

THE petition of John Morris (read the 22d of December last) was read the second time: Whereupon *Ordered*, That the petitioner have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of his petition, on giving previous notice in the public newspapers of this city. *Extract from the Minutes,*

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

IN pursuance of the above Order, NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the petitioner intends to prefer a bill to the Honorable House of Assembly, to supply the defect in the chain of Title to a certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being in the township of West-Whiteland, in the county of Chester, bounded by lands of John Cuthbert, Morris Zook and others; containing fifty acres and one half of land.

Easton, May 7, 1782. ¶ JOHN MORRIS.

KAIGHN and ATTMORE,

At their STORE in Front-street, a few doors below Arch-street, have for SALE,

A LARGE Assortment of super and superfine Broadcloths of most Colours, Scarlet, blue, green, buff, white, purple and Cloth coloured Rattinets,
Blue, brown and Cloth coloured Shalloons,
Blue, brown, green and Cloth coloured Durants,
Green, blue and Claret coloured Silk Serges,
Laval Linens,
Brown Coating,
Jean, Fustian and Corduroy,
Black Serge Denim,
Black Calimanco,
White corded Dimities,
White Flannels,
Sewing Needles, best Sort,
Spectacles and Combs,
Womens purple Gloves and Mitts,
Womens coloured Beaver and white Kid Gloves,
Coarse and fine Cambricks and Lawns,
A few Pieces of damaged Russia Sheeting, to be sold cheap,
Jesuits Bark in Bottles,
Camphor,
Epsom and Glauber's Salts,
Two elegant hanging Brass Compasses, for Ships Cabins,
Sewing Silks, buff, white, Straw Colour, light Colours and Cloth Colours,
Coarse and fine white Threads,
Twist of the best Quality, most Colours,
White and Orange Colour Sarsnet Ribbons,
Jaconet, Cossae and Book Muslins,
Striped border Gauze and Kenting Handkerchiefs,
White Half Ell Sarsnets,
A small Chest of best Hyson Tea,
A new Copper Still, containing 51 Gallons, with a Worm,
A large Screw Jack for stowing Ships Holds.

ALSO,

BURLINGTON PORK, of the best Quality, in Barrels,
HOGS LARD, in Kegs,
GAMMONS, in Barrels,
LOGWOOD, by the Ton,
SPANISH BROWN and YELLOW OKER, in Kegs,
Coarse SALT, in Barrels.

To be SOLD, a GROUND-RENT of Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings per Annum, well secured.

To be LETT, a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE on Zane's-street, adjacent to the upper End of Market-street; the Coach-house is calculated for running in two Carriages abreast; the Stable has Room for six Horses.

A VACANT LOT, to be lett for a small Term of Years, situate on Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, 33 Feet on Market-street, and in Depth 320 Feet.

This Place might suit a Rope maker, or any Person wanting to erect Sheds for the Reception of Carriages, being adjacent to several Livery-stables. Apply as above. §

THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, for insuring Houses from Loss by Fire, give this public NOTICE, that by the deed of settlement it is declared, "In case any member or members of this Society shall assign or transfer his, her or their Polices, such assignment or transfer shall be brought to the Office to be entered within four weeks next after such assignment or transfer; and on default thereof, the benefit of insurance shall be lost," which all concerned are requested to take notice of. *By Order of the Directors,*

¶ CALEB CARMALT, Clerk.

WHEREAS many of the purchasers of the City Lots are now about fencing them in, the Street Commissioners therefore give this public NOTICE to all such, that they do not incloſe any of the public streets, lanes or alleys; and all persons who have any part of the public streets, lanes or alleys fenced in, are hereby directed to have them opened, otherwise the Street Commissioners will be under the necessity of having it done themselves. *Signed, by Order of the Board,*

Philad. May 10, 1782. JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

Newtown, Bucks county, May 7, 1782.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the sixth of this instant, viz. A lengthy, large, yellowish bay MARE, with a large star in her forehead, 4 years old this grass, between 14 and 15 hands high; supposed to be stolen by a certain Roger M'Daniel, alias Samuel M'Cudden; says he is a Scotchman, and speaks in that dialect; 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, smooth faced, short black hair, with a lightish coatee, reddish coloured waistcoat, leather breeches and linsey leggins; he had likewise a yellowish coloured coat, with overalls fringed; he had two passes, one signed by Col. John Taylor and Brigadier Samuel Cary, the other signed by a Magistrate in Loudon county, State of Virginia, but the name of the signer forgot. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare again and the thief brought to justice and convicted, shall have SIX POUNDS REWARD, and reasonable charges, or FOUR POUNDS for the mare only, paid by ¶ THOMAS JANNEY.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Williston, Chester county, a large black HORSE, supposed to be full 15 hands high, with a blaze down his face, bearing to the nigh side, the off hind foot white, with some saddle marks, paces, trots and canters well, has a short curled mane and tail, and is nine years old this grass. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that he is brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse only, paid by ISAAC YARNALL.

21th of 5th Month, 1782. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, an old dark bay or brown HORSE, with a small star and a remarkable little tail, paces, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

April 21, 1782. ¶ JOSEPH YATES.

A PERSON, very well qualified,
Would be glad to be employed in a Counting-House or public Office in this City. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

Plumstead township, Bucks county, May 6, 1782.

STOLEN last night from the subscriber, a black HORSE, full 15 hands high, well made, has a bald face, pretty wide in his forehead and narrow downwards, and turns over his left nostril and part of his under lip, the inside of one hind foot white to the footlock joint, and a strip of hair off the hinder part of both, above the footlocks, occasioned by the scratches, old shoes before; he trots and canters well, and served last fall in the Bucks county troop of militia light horse. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN FELL.

Southwark AUCTION.

To-MORROW, will be SOLD by AUCTION,
A large Assortment of Merchandize,
as usual; also HOUSHOLD FURNITURE and WEARING APPAREL, &c. &c. ¶ t b c 3 mo.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. Hand-bills will be discontinued for the future, except on particular occasions.

TO BE SOLD,

A MULATTO MAN, about 24 years of age, he is a good Coachman, is smart and active, a good house Servant, and would answer well for a Waiter to a single Gentleman. Enquire of ANDREW and JAMES CALDWELL.

N. B. He is a good Taylor. *May 6.*

To be SOLD, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on the 22d of May inst. at 12 o'clock, P. M. (if not sold by private contract before that time)

SEVERAL TENEMENTS in Pruan-street, at the corner of Fourth-street, consisting of a brick house, three stories high, with a bake-oven in a cellar, a kitchen, and a room on each floor.

A two story FRAME HOUSE, with two rooms.

A LOT of GROUND not built upon. The whole containing 60 feet on Pruan street, and 20 feet on Fourth-street, free from any ground-rent. The title indisputable, and the brick house insured. Any person inclining to purchase the whole of the above, or a part, may apply to CHARLES OSBURN, in Spruce-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, or to JAMES BROWN, on the premises. ¶

Darby, May 1, 1782.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 23d instant, on the Premises (agreeable to the last Will of ANN PASCHALL, deceased)

THE late Dwelling-house of Doctor JOHN PASCHALL, in the town of Darby, together with three Lots of Land thereunto belonging, with all the improvements thereon. The house is large and commodious, partly built of brick and part of frame, a good barn, stables, chair-house, work-shop, laboratory and other buildings, and all in tolerable repair. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, and the conditions made known at the time and place of sale, by BNJAMIN PASCHALL, HENRY PASCHALL, } Execut.

¶

N. B. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock on said day.

Daniel Van Voorhis, *Goldsmith*,

INFORMS the Public, that he has removed from his late Dwelling-house in Market-street, to the west side of Front-street, six doors below the Coffee-house, where he continues to carry on his Business in all its Branches.

He flatters himself, from his close attention, to give general Satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. ¶ *April 22.*

Fair-Haven, Evesham township, Burlington county, State of New-Jersey, April 23, 1782.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN MEYERS, of the township of Hanover, Burlington county, hath obtained of me the subscriber, in a fraudulent manner, TWO NOTES, for Eight Pounds Five Shillings each, bearing date the 15th of this instant one payable in three months after date, the other in six months: This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on them, as I am determined not to pay them for the above reason, unless compelled by law. ¶ *JOSEPH WEVER.*

SIX POUNDS *Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Union township, Berks county, an Apprentice Lad, about 19 years of age, named BENJAMIN BENSON, about 6 feet high, slender built, brownish hair; had on, when he went away, a pale blue coat, jacket and breeches, the breeches lined with tow linen, a new wool hat, new shoes, and thread stockings. It may be that he may pass for a joiner as he is bound to that trade. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to his said master, or secures him in any goal, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶

DANIEL LIVERGOOD.

EIGHT SPANISH DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Hanover township, Philadelphia county, near Pottsgrove, on the night of the 30th of April last, a Black MARE, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, middling slim built, of a low carriage, a natural pacer, but will trot at times, her mane hangs to the off side, had a switch tail when taken, one old shoe on, and the hair rubbed by the collar and geers, neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

May 1, 1782. ¶ JACOB BECHTELL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, the 23d of April last, from the subscriber, living in the township of New-Britain, county of Bucks, A Negroe Man, named CUFF, 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks a little through his nose. Had on, when he went away, an old hat, a lightish coloured short coat, half worn leather breeches, blue woollen stockings, one pair ditto of grey ribbed worsted, two shirts, one tow, the other flax and tow; what other clothes he may have is not recollected. Said Negroe may make specious pretences of being free, and carry some sort of certificate. He is very fond of gaming. Whoever takes up and secures him in any county goal within this State, or brings him to his master, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE CUNGLE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to take him off at their peril. ¶

CAME, on the 28th day of April last, to a plantation, in Philadelphia county, A sorrel bald faced MARE, supposed to be 5 or 6 years old, near 14 hands high. The owner, by applying to DAVID LLEWELLEYN, in Haverford township, Chester county, may hear where she may be had, paying charges and proving property, if she makes not her escape before the above application be made. ‡ May 1, 1782.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-House, on the First day of the Sixth month (June) next, at Six o'clock in the afternoon,

ALL that certain brick Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Sassafras-street, containing in breadth, east and west, 20 feet, and in length or depth 76 feet, bounded northward by said street, eastward by Nicholas Cassel's ground, southward by ground late in the tenure of Richard Hill, deceased, and westward by Samuel Cooper's ground; subject to a ground-rent of two pounds ten shillings per annum, payable to the heirs and assigns of James Parrock, deceased.

Also, at the time and place aforesaid, will be Sold, a Ground-rent of two pounds ten shillings per annum, issuing out of a house and lot in Arch-street, lately in the possession of Dedrick Reese, deceased. The whole being part of the estate of ISAAC ANDREWS, deceased, and to be sold in pursuance of his last will and testament, by MARK MILLER, THOMAS REDMAN, } Executors.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Wrightstown, Bucks county, in the night of the first of this instant, a dark bay or brown MARE, four years old, fifteen hands high, shod before, well made, sometimes carries her tail a little on the left side, a natural trotter, has a small scratch in her forehead, occasioned by a hurt, the hair not having grown over the wound again, some white hairs one side of her back, occasioned by a saddle gall. Whoever apprehends the said Mare and Thief, and secures them, so as the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, paid by ¶ JOHN SMITH.

N. B. The same time was stolen near the same place, a saddle and bridle. *May 2, 1782.*

To be LETT by the subscriber,

And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of good land, about 80 acres of it clear, whereof 10 acres is good meadow, in excellent order, with a good mansion-house, kitchen, barn, stables, cow-houses and granary, two good orchards. The above plantation joins the town of Newark, about six miles from Christiana bridge, in the county of New-Castle, and in the State of Delaware, where there is a ready conveyance by water every day of the week; also a good saw-mill, on the shares, about one mile from the above plantation, on Christiana creek, with saws and every other necessary for carrying on the business, and plenty of good timber adjoining the mill, to serve these many years to come.

Likewise, a PLANTATION, in Rye township, Cumberland county, containing 300 acres, near 100 of which is clear, some good meadow made, and a great deal more may be made with little trouble, with a good square log house, 22 feet wide by 18 feet deep, and other comfortable buildings; the land is exceeding good, and lies one mile from Mr. Huling's ferry, on Susquehanna, at the mouth of Big Juniata: Also 320 acres of good LAND, near Buffaloe-Hill, about six miles above the mouth of the river Juniata, and lies two miles from the river. The subscriber will build a good square log house on the said place for any sober industrious person that inclines to go there to live. There is a very good market at Middleton for all produce, which is but 25 miles from the two last mentioned places. Any person inclined to rent any of the above described plantations, for terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the Dock, near the Draw-bridge, in Philadelphia. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE Subscriber receiving daily applications of a number of Gentlemen from various parts of the United States and from Europe, to be admitted to view his collection of natural and artificial CURIOSITIES, PAINTINGS, &c. must acknowledge that it has not always been in his power to comply with their desires, owing to his other occupations, as those unexpected visits must of course be attended with great loss of time and other inconveniences to himself.

Therefore, in order to remove these difficulties, he has been induced, by the advice of his friends, to take this public method of informing the Gentlemen and Ladies, strangers in this city, who are desirous to see the curiosities it contains, that he will set apart three days in the week to receive the companies who may wish to visit his collection, under the following regulations.

The days fixed, are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the hours of admittance for each company, at Ten, Eleven, and Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and at Three and Four o'clock in the afternoon, allowing an hour for each company; which to avoid inconvenience to themselves he hopes will not exceed six in one sett. By sending for tickets a day or two before, the day and hour that will suit the company will be particularly mentioned.

Want of room prevents his giving a syllabus of his collection for the present, which he has some reason to believe will give satisfaction to his visitors, whether lovers of the fine arts, naturalists, or curious in general.

His friends and acquaintances, residing in this city, who have not yet, or but imperfectly visited his cabinet, will, upon their application, have particular hours appointed for that purpose not interfering with the public days.

He takes this public opportunity to return his grateful thanks to all those persons who for several years past have from various parts of this continent contributed to encrease his collection, and hopes he will continue to be favoured with such articles as may fall into their possession, more particularly as he intends his cabinet to be hereafter the foundation of the first American Museum.

TICKETS to be had every morning, Sunday excepted, at his house in Arch-street, above Fourth-street, at Half a Dollar each.

P. E. Du SIMITIERE.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 16th instant, out of the subscriber's stable, in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, a black HORSE, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, with a star and hind feet white, blind of the off eye, natural trotter, a light switch tail, with the hair rubbed off. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horse, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 22, 1782. ¶ JAMES NOBLE.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 31st day of March 1782, from the subscriber, living in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, in West New-Jersey, an Apprentice Lad, named THOMAS RUMFORD, about 18 years old, upwards of 5 feet high, dark hair, well set, a shoemaker by trade; he had on a light coloured regimental coat turned up with blue, a light coloured waistcoat, a dirty pair of leather breeches, a light fur hat, light blue stockings. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, or secures him in any goal so that his said master may have notice thereof, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ HENRY GUEST.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.